

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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include postage.ADVERTISEMENTS, to a limited number, will be in-
serted in the WEEKLY HERALD and the European
Edition.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 154

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A
WINTERLAND. Matinee at 2.WOODS' MUSICAL, Broadway, corner 20th st.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.—LAST EVENING.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.—
ROSEDALE.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—KID THE ARKANSAS
TRAVELLER. Matinee at 2.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—
THE THREE HUNCHBACKS. Matinee at 2.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 72 Broadway.—Two
Hours in Auld Scotland.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—LA TOUCHE DE NERLE-
GUSMARE OF MOSCOW. 4c.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
GOLDEN PLECE.—COOL AS A CUCUMBER.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF
JACK SHEPPARD. Matinee at 2.GLOBE THEATRE, 23d Broadway.—HART, RYMAN &
BARNES'S MINSTRELS. Matinee at 2.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Montague street.—
BANK.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—THEODORE THOMAS'
SUMMER NIGHTS CONCERTS.TERRACE GARDEN, Fifty-ninth street, between Lexing-
ton and Third avs.—GRAND GALA CONCERT.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th
and 7th avs.—NIGRO MINSTRELS, &c.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 30 Bowery.—VA-
RIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 32d
st. and Broadway.—GRAND MINSTRELS, &c.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Saturday, June 3, 1871.

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THE GREATEST ASSURANCE DRUMMER OF
THE AGE—J. T. DAVIS.KEYNOTES OF DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.—The
platforms of the KeyStone and the Buckeye
State democracy.RATS DESERTING A SINKING SHIP.—A Cuban
brigadier general and his aide-de-camp were
picked up adrift by a schooner arriving at
Nassau. They escaped from Cuba in a canoe
made out of a cotton wood tree. Are they on
a mission to urge recognition, or did they see
the garrote in the distance?THE PITTSBURGH RELIEF FUND.—The treasurer
of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by
the late mining disaster in Pittsburg, Pa., yesterday
received contributions to the amount of \$1,830.
Of this sum only \$247 were received from this
city. Not a flattering commentary, this, upon
New York benevolence.A HOPPEL SIGN.—France, it is said, has
paid down eight millions of francs to the Ger-
mans for the maintenance of their army in
France. In a few days more France will have
to pay her first instalment of the indemnifica-
tion money. The nonpayment on the ap-
pointed day of the first instalment will be a
calamity to France. Wishing France well, and
hoping soon to see her out of her trouble, we
regard the payment of this eight millions as a
hopeful sign. The clouds are breaking. Let
us hope that France will soon be herself again.THE BONAPARTES AND THE FLEBISCITE.—
It must, we think, be taken for granted that
Prince Napoleon knows what he is doing
when he demands of the existing authorities a
plebiscite for the determination of the future
government of France. A plebiscite would be a
dead certainty restore the empire and the
Bonapartes, of course. The vote of the
Assembly—if the determination of the future
government of France is left to the Assembly—
will restore the Bourbons. The masses in
France are for the Bonapartes—hence their
love for the plebiscite. The intelligence of
France is in favor of restoring the House of
Orleans—hence the dread of the Assembly by
the imperialists. The question of the hour in
France is—shall the Assembly or the people
decide?The New Departure of the Ohio Dem-
cracy and the Various Political Move-
ments of the Day.

From all the signs of the times our ap-
proaching Presidential campaign of 1872 will
be one of the most complicated, one of the
most exciting and one of the most fiercely con-
tested in the history of the country. The
late election in New Hampshire and the more
recent election in Connecticut have brought
about a change of front by the Northern
democracy, and certain developments in the
South from Jeff Davis and others, which, in
connection with General Grant's adminis-
tration and the malcontents of the republi-
can party, have given a new shape to the
general contest widely different from the
outlook of three months ago.

First, the republican defeat in New Hamp-
shire, resulting from the violent quarrel
between Senator Sumner and the administra-
tion on the St. Domingo annexation scheme,
was hailed by the democracy as the first gun
of a great political revolution. They were in
ecstasies over their wonderful victory. It was
the beginning of a general break-up of the
radical camp, and the national course was
clear for the democratic ticket. The revolu-
tion had set in and would roll on from State to
State, so that before the close of 1871 General
Grant himself would be able to read the hand-
writing on the wall. But the unreconstructed
Southern fire-eaters heard the good news
and they, too, rejoiced in the glorious prospect
before them. In the revolution that was coming
they saw the overthrow of negro civil and po-
litical equality and the restoration of Southern
rights and State sovereignty, and they joyfully
proclaimed the glad tidings to the South. Jeff
Davis, too, was roused from his long slumber,
and looking into the future through the tele-
scope of this New Hampshire election, he fore-
saw the coming triumph of the "lost
cause," and at Selma, Alabama, he declared
this conviction to a delighted meeting of South-
ern sympathizers. Meantime, the Connecticut
election was coming on, and, startled by the
war-trumpet of Davis and the shouts of his
Southern confederates, the Connecticut republi-
cans dropped their petty wranglings, buckled
up to their work and recovered their State,
thus completely upsetting the great demo-
cratic revolution commenced in New Hamp-
shire.

From this sudden reaction on the issues of
the war the democratic politicians began to
discover that what we had been telling them,
over and over again, since 1861, was true—
viz., that so long as they continued to fight the
issues fought for in the war by the Union ar-
mies, and settled by the war, so long would
they take the field to be defeated, "horse, foot
and dragons." Then came forth Mr. John
Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, in a trench-
ant letter, urging the democratic party to
accept the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth
amendments; then came Mr. Vallandigham,
of Ohio, and his Montgomery county dem-
ocracy, accepting those amendments; then
came the Pennsylvania Democratic State
Convention, accepting them, and now comes
the Ohio State Convention of the party, under the lead of
the convinced Vallandighams, declaring that "while
we denounce the extraordinary means by
which they were brought about, we recognize
as accomplished facts the three amendments
to the constitution (the thirteenth, abolishing
and prohibiting slavery; the fourteenth, establish-
ing equal civil rights regardless of race or color,
affirming the sacred obligations of the national
debt and repudiating all rebel debts, and
fixing certain disabilities upon leading rebels,
subject to abolition by a two-thirds vote of
each house of Congress, &c.), and the fifteenth,
establishing negro suffrage under the pro-
tection of Congress) recently declared adopted,
and consider the same as no longer political
issues before the country."

This is indeed a revolution, and it lifts a
mountain of dead weight from the back of the
democratic party of the North. But how is it
in the South? Kentucky, though somewhat
feebly, responds to Ohio, and Tennessee
responds to Kentucky; but the democracy of
the cotton States, from South Carolina
around the seaboard to Louisiana are, we
fear, with Jeff Davis. He has been making a
sort of triumphal tour in Alabama and Geor-
gia, and his receptions from place to place, as
the champion of Southern rights against what
he calls a tyranny to which he submits only
while he cannot resist it, are the receptions of
a hero among his people, who speak their sen-
timents in speaking his own. In truth, the
democracy of the cotton States, through all
their newspapers and all their leaders, have
constantly repudiated these new amendments to
the constitution as the constitution as
frauds and outrages which Southern men de-
voted to their constitutional rights will never
recognize. Alexander H. Stephens, Linton
Stephens, Toombs, Wade Hampton and all the
recognized leaders of the democracy of the
cotton States have repeatedly expressed, and
very lately, too, the precise opinions of Davis
on the situation. They do not accept it, they
will not consent to the validity of these new
amendments, and they have been counting
upon the Northern democracy to hold fast to
their Tammany national platform of 1868, in
still declaring the whole reconstruction system
of Congress "unconstitutional, revolutionary,
null and void."

Will the democrats of the cotton States,
then, go with Davis or Vallandigham? The
fourteenth amendment, third section, declares
substantially that no man, who, after having
in an official capacity, local or national,
taken an oath to support the constitution of
the United States, shall have engaged in re-
bellion against the same, or shall have given
aid and comfort to the enemy, shall be eligible
to any public trust, State or national, until
his disabilities are removed by Congress. Are
the Southern leaders, thus disabled, likely to
accept this amendment? Or are their fol-
lowers likely to support it, while these leaders
denounce it? No. Is it likely they will ac-
cept the fifteenth amendment, establishing
negro suffrage, while these white leaders them-
selves are cut off from the public service? No.
This new departure, then, of the North-
ern democracy will not be accepted by the
party in the Southern cotton States. They will
probably stand aloof, or take the form of an
independent movement, after the fashion of
South Carolina and some other Southern States
in 1868, against both Van Buren and Harrison,
the regular party nominees in that campaign.

Andy Johnson urges an acceptance of these
new amendments, not as finalities, but as
things to be removed after a while in a new
amendment, and this is fair advice to the
South. But the hope of this new amendment
is so faint that your Southern fire-eater will
at once reject it.

We are inclined strongly to the opinion that
this new departure of the democracy North
will have a two-fold operation South. First,
the cotton State democrats of the confeder-
acy school, who have been hoping and
working for the overthrow of these new
amendments in 1872, in conjunction with the
Northern democracy, will now become indif-
ferent as between the two great parties. Next,
from this indifference, these Ku Klux proceed-
ings against the negroes and the carpet-bag-
gers as radicals will cease, for the overthrow
of negro suffrage, their great impelling object
of carrying the South for the democracy, the
Ku Klux will see in this new Northern dem-
ocratic movement. Thus, in the cotton
States, the administration party, with its negro
voters, will be allowed quietly to go their own
way, and the opposition, if they do not form a
third party, indifferent as to the results, will
be apt to let most of the cotton States go for
General Grant by default. He goes for these
amendments and the democratic candidate
will go for them; and so the unreconstructed
fire-eater will retire in disgust. This, no
doubt, will be the course and the advice of Jeff
Davis.

The Northern democracy have cut loose
from the Southern fire-eaters, and those fire-
eaters having their own fish to fry will cease
to care much about the Northern democracy.
Hence we think that Mr. Vallandigham has
done more with his new democratic platform
to quiet the Ku Klux than Congress would do
with forty Ku Klux bills. We apprehend,
too, that there are some intractable Bourbons
North, known as copperheads, who will be
likely to create some local troubles on this
new party platform—those fellows of the red
hot school of Brick Pomeroy. The democratic
rank and file will require some little time to
crystallize on this new platform, while be-
tween Pennsylvania and Ohio on the financial
questions of the day they are as wide apart as
Secretary Boutwell and Andy Johnson.

On the other hand, the Philosopher Greeley
will return from Texas to find that, looking to
a one horse republican candidate, his cake is
all dough—that General Grant is consolidating
his party around him, and that the one term
principle, in his case, is a humbug. The
Northern democratic "right about face" on
negro civil equality and negro suffrage
turns over the Southern balance of power to
General Grant, and it is yet too soon to say
what will be the effect in the North. The
democrats, in accepting at last the issues
settled by the war, place themselves so far
side by side with the republicans. The field
is thus opened to them for all the advantages
offered on the new issues of the day; and yet,
looking to the South and the North, the ad-
vantages of this new departure and its moral
weight are still with General Grant in the
endorsement of his reconstruction policy.

The Tehuantepec and Nicaragua Canal
Routes.

Captain Shufeldt, who recently returned
from a survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec,
in order to determine the practicability of con-
structing a ship canal, has reported the great-
est elevation found to be eight hundred feet,
which will require seventy locks on either
side. The length of the canal will be about
one hundred miles and the cost about one
hundred millions of dollars. We think this
information quite sufficient to establish the
fact that the Isthmus of Tehuantepec will not
answer for a ship canal, and we shall now
have to try Nicaragua. There, it is said,
the chances are better, the elevation not
being over three hundred feet, with
all the advantages of river and lake
to aid in construction and as feeders.
Our government will, of course, take measures
to ascertain if the reports and previous sur-
veys are correct, and if they are then Nicara-
gua will present the only feasible route for
the great enterprise. A canal we must have,
sooner or later. It has become a commercial
necessity. There will be no want of capital to
construct it; but we do not care to have to
surmount an elevation of eight hundred feet if
one of three hundred can be found. The ex-
ploring and surveying expeditions must be
kept up until the right place is discovered.
The project must not be allowed to sleep.
There is no such word as failure when the
whole world is to be benefited by success. It
has become our duty to do in the West what
has been done in the East. Hence we can only
say let it be quickly determined if Nicaragua
is practicable for a ship canal or not.

THE LATEST EVENTS IN PARIS AND VER-
SAILLES.—There is but little to write about
different from that of the last few days regard-
ing the situation of affairs in Paris and Versail-
les. The search for concealed arms continues in
Paris, and it is conducted in the strictest man-
ner. Rochefort will be arraigned before a
military commission, and there is very little
chance that he will escape conviction and
sentence of death. The insurgents taken by
Rouen, previous to being taken to their desig-
nated places of imprisonment. Two thousand
of them will spend a long term of confinement,
if not the remainder of their days, on the
hulks at Cherbourg. The French press are
now actively engaged in canvassing the
chances of the return of the Bourbons. Pro-
ceedings in the National Assembly are sig-
nificant, and may be taken as the shadows
of coming events.

THE GERMAN ARMY.—General Von Moltke,
the greatest captain of the age, is now en-
gaged in the reorganization of the German
army. It is to be reduced to a peace footing
of seven hundred thousand men. With such
a powerful force as this the German empire
will possess the largest army in Europe. Re-
cent events have already testified to its effi-
ciency in the trying reality of war, and there
is no reason to doubt that the same watch-
fulness and admirable discipline which proved
so uniformly successful in the past will be con-
tinued, now that it has accomplished such
grand results. The triumphal progress of the
Germans through France united the German
people under the banner of the German em-
pire.

The Republican Squabbles in the City.

The republicans of this city are the most
industrious set of disorganizers that have
ever afflicted any political party in the United
States. Jeff Davis is not a greater incubus
upon the democracy than men like Sinclair
Toussay or Horace Greeley on the one hand
and Tom Murphy on the other are upon the
radicals. They agree in nothing, and cannot
even agree to disagree. What they are fight-
ing about nobody knows, but it is certain that
neither side has much sympathy from the
masses of the party.

The contest seems to be mainly with the
"Custom House brethren." As the head of
this delightful band of brothers, the Hon.
Thomas Murphy is arraigned by the pre-
sumed and gentle General Cochrane for
such little offences as affiliating with
democrats and filling up the rolls
of republican associations with democratic
names. Murphy would not be guilty of such
offences any more than Cochrane would be
guilty of them. As well might we accuse
Hank Smith of Tammany affiliations or charge
the Hon. Rufus K. Andrews with political in-
fidelity. And then it must not be forgotten
that all of the republican band of brothers
cannot belong to the Custom House brethren.
Murphy opens the doors of that institution
wide enough now; but few as the republicans
in this city it is not to be expected that the
Custom House can hold them all. If he could
give each of the brethren not already provided
with a secure place in his marble palace
the efforts to purify the party would cease and
the republican squabbles would be ended.
Failing to do it, the work of reorganizing the
party will go on till there is no party left to
be reorganized.

The work committed to Jackson S. Schultz
and William Orton by the Republican State
Committee can scarcely be said to prosper.
Mr. Thomas E. Stewart does not believe it
will be done in a fair and impartial spirit, and
consequently he is ready to get up a reorganiza-
tion on his own account. How far he will
carry his operations it is impossible as yet to
tell; but for the next few weeks his time will
be taken up in preparing for the great Greeley
serenade. It is understood that Greeley, on
his return from the South, is to be met at Jer-
sey City by a bootblack and a barber, and that
the music to be of the simple kind best fitted
to the philosopher's musical education; but
further than this nothing has been agreed
upon. It is to be hoped, however, that in
the meantime the work of reorganization
will not cease. The Custom House breth-
ren might grow listless and General John
Cochrane chafe because the important duty of
destroying the republican party was forgotten.
But we do not think any danger is to be feared
in this direction. The reorganizing powers
will continue in their noble work. Schultz
and Orton are not the men to turn aside when
they have a "plan" to be developed, and
neither Cochrane nor Toussay can be swayed
from the line of duty while there is a chance
for the display of muddy rhetoric. The good
work may go on forever, if these excellent
men should happen to be immortal. We can
only pray for their immortality, and for the
immortality of Murphy and Winterbottom.

We confess we see some danger in these re-
publican squabbles. It is doubtful whether
Murphy could get up a body guard for Grant
should the President pass through this city on
his way to West Point. Unless the reorganiz-
ing business stops Greeley may find himself as
badly off. The party is becoming so depleted
by the phlebotomizing process of the reorgan-
izers that the Greeley serenade even is in
danger. It would be a sad disappointment to
this new candidate for the Presidency after the
orations he has received at the South to find
himself welcomed home only by the bootblack
and the barber already in commission. More
marvellous things than this have happened,
and this is the immediate danger unless the
republican squabbles in the city cease and an
era of good will is immediately inaugurated.

THE NEW DOMINION OF THE WASHINGTON
TREATY.—Some news despatches which we
print this morning show that our neighbors
of the New Dominion are not quite satisfied
with the work of the Joint High Commission.
They don't like to seem to be at the mercy of
Great Britain. They think, or pretend to
think, that we have got the best of them. It
is all right, however; they cannot go back
upon what has been done. Sir John A. Mac-
donald behaves well. When the proper time
comes, he says, he will make explanations.
The New Dominion Parliament is to have all
manner of liberty of discussion in the matter.
Of course Sir John will explain. Of course
the Parliament will have a little talk. But
for all that the treaty will be endorsed in
London as at Washington, and in Ottawa as
in London.

Personal Intelligence.

General Carl Schurz, United States Senator from
Missouri, is domiciled at the Fifth Avenue.
Ex-Governor Powell Clayton, United States Sen-
ator from Arkansas, is stopping at the St. Nicholas.
C. C. Gilman, President of the Iowa Central Rail-
road, is staying at the Brevoort House.
Joseph W. Bingham, of the Indianapolis Sentinel,
is sojourning at the Everett House.
John E. Owens, who in character has so often in-
formed New York audiences that his "father" into
the Revolution, is at the St. Nicholas.
Rev. D. H. Macarty, of Philadelphia, is residing
at the Albemarle Hotel.
John D. Willard, of Boston, is domiciled at the
Grand Central.
General Robinson, of Banghamton, N. Y., is quar-
tered at the St. Nicholas.
C. A. Earnes, of the United States Army, is at the
Astor House.
General James A. Cunningham, of Boston, is stop-
ping at the St. Nicholas.
W. Bieroff, of Omaha, is stopping at the Grand
Central.
General J. T. Wilder, of Chattanooga, is quartered
at the St. Nicholas.
Colonel Weed, of Virginia, arrived yesterday at
the Astor House.
J. Robert Warren, of Troy, is staying at the Fifth
Avenue.
General H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, is residing at the
St. Nicholas.
Captain Cunningham, of Scotland, is among yester-
day's arrivals at the Fifth Avenue.
R. W. Brown, Superintendent of the Buffalo and
Erie Railroad, is domiciled at the St. James.

WASHINGTON.

Another Cabinet Sensation
Shown Up.No Changes Under Grant's Ad-
ministration.The War of Races—Colored Laborers Strike
Against Their White Brethren.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1871.
Remored Cabinet Change Authoritatively De-
clined—Secretary Fish Desires a Foreign Em-
bassy.

Some of the New York papers to-day give prom-
inence to a revival of rumors of impending Cabinet
changes. No sooner had the President left for Long
Branch than several of your contemporaries simul-
taneously announced that Secretary Fish had re-
signed his portfolio of the State Department. It
was asserted, also, that his resignation had been ac-
cepted, and that his successor would probably be
Judge Edwards Pierpont, who, in accordance with
an intended "new departure" on the part of the
President, would immediately inaugurate a policy in
favor of Cuban independence, preparatory to which
a menacing message had been telegraphed to
General Sikes, the American Minister at Madrid,
instructing him to notify the Spanish government
that the question of restoring the sequestered es-
tates of American citizens in Cuba and of paying
the damages of their sequestration must be settled
within the present week, else a belligerent
attitude towards Spain would be assumed
by our government. While it is universally
acknowledged that a complete reorganization
of the Cabinet would be desirable, there is
no prospect that any changes will be made at
present. President Grant has repeatedly asserted
that he is perfectly satisfied with his Cabinet as it
is now constituted, and that no change in its
personnel would be made, unless in accordance
with the express desire of any member or members
of it who determined voluntarily to retire from
office. As no such determination has been expressed
by any of the present Cabinet officers, there is no
foundation for any of the current rumors. With refer-
ence to the head of the State Department, it is well
known that Mr. Fish originally accepted the po-
sition only after the repeated solicitations of the
President, who has continued to repose in him the
confidence in him that he evinced at the commence-
ment. It is equally well known that Mr. Fish
has remained in his position of Secretary of State in ac-
cordance with the wishes of the President, and
whatever the Secretary's private inclinations may
be his sense of public duty does not point to his
immediate retirement from the conduct of the
State Department. The authority of Mr.
Fish, himself, is sufficient contradiction of the
stories that have so recently been revived and
circulated. He said this evening, "I did not present
my resignation on Saturday. It was not accepted
on Monday, and I have not resigned at all." Fur-
thermore, Mr. Fish observed that he had no intention
now of retiring from the State Department, and
that he would continue to do so as long as he was
able to do so. The statement that General Sikes had been in-
structed to make demands of Spain, such as have
been represented, is characterized by him as equally
fallacious. There seems to be little doubt, however,
that Mr. Fish would willingly change his place as
Secretary of State for that of Minister to England,
and there is good ground for the prophecy that the
return of General Schenck before the present year
is ended will afford Mr. Fish the opportunity he
desires so much to mingle in diplomatic and social
life with the aristocracy of England. Mr.
Fish left here this evening for New York and will
be absent about a week.

The colored laborers' strike.
The strike among the colored laborers on the
public and private work continues. The strikers
forcibly prevented men in various places from
resuming employment to-day, while others,
on being approached by gangs of strikers,
threw down their tools and joined them. The
strikers attempted to take the tools from another
party on the street, when a lieutenant of police,
with his squad, appeared and ordered the strikers
away, under pain of arrest. The crowd by this
time had increased to 500 men. Subsequently Major
Richards ordered out the mounted police, and thus
the effort of intimidating the strikers in another
locality from executing their threats against the
working laborers. A brick was thrown and
struck a colored man. This might have led to
sanginary results had not the police been so
forceful as to overawe those disposed to be riotous.
Laborers at several places resumed work in the
course of the day, under the promise that they
should receive whatever prices shall be agreed on
by the committee appointed at the mass meeting
last night. The police force, mounted and foot,
were held in reserve at headquarters this after-
noon, ready to move to any point which might
demand their attention.

The colored bignamy trial.
Argument was commenced to-day in the Bowen
bignamy case, but not concluded. Counsel for
the government asked to submit prayers for in-
structions—if the jury believe the paper purporting
to be the record of the divorce in New York was ob-
tained by fraud, or not copied from the original
papers, they cannot regard it as a decree
of divorce. If it was a true copy it is
void if the jury further believe that
Bowen and Frances Bowen, or either of
them, were at the time residents of the Confederate
States; and if they find that Bowen was a soldier
of the Confederate States in 1864 he cannot be regarded
as having been a citizen of New York at the time the
alleged divorce in New York was obtained.

Expenditures of Government During May.
The expenditures of the government by warrants
from the Treasury Department during May were as
follows:

Civil and miscellaneous and foreign inter-
course..... \$5,167,831
War Department..... 3,720,913
NAVY..... 2,715,902
Interior, Pensions and Indians..... 6,024,196

Total..... \$17,730,842

The above expenditures do not include payments
on account of the principal or interest of the public
debt.

American Built Vessels Owned Abroad.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that
vessels built in the United States for foreigners are
not required to be inspected under the United States
inspection laws.

Redemption of Three Per Cent Certificates.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the Assist-
ant Treasurer at New York to notify the holders of
three per cent certificates issued under the acts of
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, bearing date Decem-
ber 16, 1867, to March 16, 1868, of the denomination of
\$5.00 each, Nos. 1,374 to 1,710 inclusive, and of the
denomination of \$10.00 each, Nos. 1,565 to 1,735 in-
clusive, to be paid on presentation at his office,
and that from and after July 31, 1871, such cer-
tificates will come to bear interest and will be no longer
available as a portion of the lawful money reserve
in the possession of any national banking associa-
tion. The amount of certificates described is
\$1,750,000.

Financial Agents of the Government.

The Second National Bank of New York and the
Planters' National Bank of Richmond have been
designated as depositories and financial agents of
the United States.

JUDGE NELSON.—The Cooperstown (N. Y.) Jour-
nal says:—Judge Samuel Nelson returned to his
home in this village from Washington on Saturday
last. He is still suffering from the effects of a severe
cold, which settled in the back, taken at the last
protracted session of the Joint High Commission;
otherwise he is very well, having stood the extra-
ordinary labors of the past winter and spring—part
of the time officiating as acting Chief Justice of the
Supreme Court, part of the time as one of the
American High Commissioners—with remarkable
vigor and strong powers of endurance. The Judge
much pleased with the manner in which it has been
received by the country at large.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—A compliment which
was significant, flattering and well deserved was
paid Mrs. Charles Matthews last night at this theatre.
The house was crowded by an audience that re-
sented all the characteristics of culture and refine-
ment, and who, by their enthusiastic reception of
this talented actress, showed that their hearts went
with their plaudits, and that their demonstrative-
ness had its origin in something more than the cold
recognition of the intellectually developed in her
histrionic talent. The pieces selected for presenta-